

## THE REVIEW



CIRCULATION 2,000

Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway.

Trains arrive at and leave Crawfordsville daily as follows:

Express	Leave: 7:30 A. M.
Mixed	Arrive: 12:45 P. M.
Express	Leave: 1:15 P. M.

Louisville, New Albany &amp; Chicago Rail Road.

GOING NORTH: 7:30 a. m.

Express, Accommodation: 7:30 a. m.

GOING SOUTH: 7:30 p. m.

Express, Accommodation: 7:30 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mail at the Post Office in Crawfordsville

DAILY—Going South: 7:30 A. M.

THURSTON, by Hack arrives Monday and Tuesday.

HARRISBURG, Tuesdays &amp; Satu-

days: 10 A. M.

ALAMO, by Hack arrives Tuesdays and Thursdays: 10 A. M.

Saturdays: 9:45 A. M.

WAYNERTON, by Hack arrives Tuesdays and Thursdays: 10 A. M.

Saturdays: 9:45 A. M.

ROCKVILLE, by Hack arrives Monday, Wednesday and Fridays: 4:30 P. M.

departs Tuesday, Thursday: 5:30 A. M.

NEWTON, by carrier arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays: 10 A. M.

INDIANAPOLIS, by carrier arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays: 10 A. M.

departs same days: 1 P. M.

CHASED BY A CATASTOMANT.

I was once told a thrilling adventure of the first settler in Paris, Maine, with a catamount. Although I can not relate it with that lively effect with which it was told me, still I have embodied the facts in this sketch.

Another shriek, and I tossed the garment behind me in the path. Not more than five minutes elapsed before I heard a shrill cry as he came to it. How that shriek electrocuted me! I bounded like a deer. But in a moment the animal made another cry, which told me plainly that the garment had only exasperated him to a fiercer chase.

"Oh, God," said I, "and must I die thus? I can—I must live for my wife and children," and I ran even faster than I had done before, and unbuckled my waistcoat. I dropped it on the path as I proceeded. The thoughts of my wife and children urged me to the most desperate speed, for I thought more of their unprotected state than the death I was threatened with, for should I die, what would become of them?

In a moment the whole events of my life crowded to my brain. The hot blood coursed through my veins with a torrent's force. The catamount shrieked louder and louder, and fast as I was running, he was rapidly approaching me. Nearer and nearer he came, until I fancied I could hear his bounds. At last I came to the brook which you see yonder, and it was double the size which it is now, for it was swollen by the recent freshets, and I longed to cool my feverish brain in it, but I knew that would be as certain death to me as to die by the claws of the beast. With three bounds I gained the opposite bank, and then I could clearly see a light in my log cabin which was not more than one hundred rods distant.

I had not proceeded but a short distance, before I heard the plunge of the catamount behind me. I leaped with more than human energy, for it was life or death. In a moment the catamount gave another wild shriek, as though he was afraid he should lose his prey. At the same instant I yelled at the top of my lungs, to my wife, and in a moment I saw her approach the door with a light. The irony of it, was it was situated just on the other side of the stream, on which are mills in the village now known as Pinhook, in Woodstock. He built a shelter, struck a fire, and took out of his pack a piece of meat to roast. Ah, young man," continued the narrator, "you little know with what relish a man eats his food in the woods; but as I was saying, he commenced roasting his meat, when he was startled by a cry so shrill that he knew at once it could come from nothing else but a catamount. I will now relate it to you as best I can in the language of the old settler himself:

"I listened a moment," said he, "and it was repeated even louder, and it seemed nearer than before. My first thought was to do my own safety. But what was I to do? I was at least ten miles from my home, and there was not a single human being nearer than that to me. I first thought of self-defense, but I had nothing to defend myself with. In a moment I concluded to start for home, for I knew the nature of a catamount too well to think I should stand the least chance of escape if I remained in camp. I knew, too, that he would ransack my camp, and I hoped that the meat which I left behind might satisfy his appetite, so that he would not follow me after eating it.

I had not proceeded more than half a mile, before I knew by the shrieks of the animal, that he was in sight of the camp. I doubted my speed, content that the beast should have my supper, although I declared I would not have run if I had my trusty rifle with me. But there could be no cowardice in my running from an infuriated catamount, doubly furious, probably, by being hungry, and I with nothing that could be called a weapon save a pocket-knife.

In carving fowls, the point is to hit the joints; but in carving character, the joints appear to be discharged altogether. I had proceeded, probably, about

two-thirds of the distance home, and hearing nothing more of the fearful enemy, began to slacken my pace, and thought I had nothing to fear. I had left behind about two pounds of meat, beef and pork, which I hoped had satisfied the monster. Just as I had come to the conclusion that I would run no more, and was looking back, astonished, almost, at the distance I had traveled in so short a space of time, I was electrified with horror to hear the animal shriek again!

I then knew my fears were realized. The beast had undoubtedly entered the camp, and ate what he could find, and then had scented my track and followed after me. It was about three miles to my log cabin, and it had already become dark. I redoubled my speed, but I felt that I must die. And such a death! The recollection of the feeling comes to my mind as vividly as though I knew the animal was now pursuing me. But I am no coward, though to be torn in pieces, and almost eaten alive by a wild beast, was horrible!

I calmly unbuttoned my frock, with the determination to throw it off before the beast should approach me, hoping thereby to gain advantage of him by the time he would lose in tearing it to pieces.

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In the comparison he made between the expenditures in the last year of President Johnson's administration, and the estimates of Grant's administration for the next fiscal year, Mr. Dawes must have sadly jostled republican self-complacency. Johnson asked for \$303,000,000, and that amount was cut down over \$20,000,000 by congress. Grant asks for \$311,000,000 more than the amount appropriated for the present year. It would not have helped the point Mr. Dawes wished to make, to have said that the appropriations for the present year must be supplemented by huge deficiency bills. He might, however, have safely stated this, and yet have proved conclusively the estimates are extravagant, and discreditable to the president and the heads of the departments.

In the political campaigns of the last year, the reduction of the public debt was attributed to economy in expenditure, and honesty and efficiency in the collection of the revenue. The press of the ruling party divided its admiration between the different departments, and the increase in revenue. The latter was said to be the result of an increase of honesty in the revenue service. The boastings of republican journalists and politicians about reduction of expenses in the war, navy, and postoffice departments were frequent and loud, and, no doubt, deceived a great many honest voters.

The irony of Mr. Dawes, when speaking of the saving proposed by Secretary Relestone in the consumption of coal, must disturb that jolly "old sea dog." To make a saving of \$2,000,000 in the consumption of that which has heretofore cost only \$150,000 "is an achievement in mathematics which finds a parallel only in the achievement of the postmaster-general, who proposes to save \$5,000,000 a year by the abolition of the franking privilege, while the franked matter would not produce \$200,000."

It is true, as Mr. Dawes stated, that the administration of Andrew Johnson was accused of profligacy in expenditures, and that the promise of economy and the republican party were potent agencies in securing their triumph, but Mr. Dawes neglected to say that the profligacy in expenditures with which Johnson stood charged was the work of congress. He could not expand a dollar which was not appropriated. He could justly be held responsible for the estimates of expenditures submitted by heads of departments, and which were cut down by congress; and a like responsibility attaches to Grant. Whatever may be the action of congress in making the yearly appropriations, the fact will remain that Grant and his cabinet will not be present for the next fiscal year.

Mr. Dawes did not present the worst feature of the case against the administration. The estimates when compared with the expenditures of the last year of Johnson's administration, appear, and are, the more extravagant from the fact that Secretary McCulloch had extraordinary payments to make which Mr. Boutwell has not been, and will not be called on to meet. These extraordinary payments—for boutwell, the purchase of Alaska, and other purposes—amounted to more than \$25,000,000. Deduct this amount from the \$283,000,000 voted by congress in the last year of Johnson's term, and it will be seen that Grant and his cabinet ask for \$33,000,000 more than the expenditures of that year.

This is the way in which the promises of economy and retrenchment are kept. So far as the president and cabinet are concerned, they are as much responsible for the policies demanded such as extravagance appropriations as if the money were already voted. The speech of Mr. Dawes will probably help to cut down the estimates somewhat, but the corruption in which they originate is decided between congress and the administration and will prevent any material reduction of them.

Crime—Terrible Tragedy at Elkhart, Ind.—A Ravisher Fatally Struck by His Husband of the Outraged Woman. ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 17.—One of the most terrible tragedies ever enacted in this State, occurred here at 9 o'clock this forenoon. The facts are that a man named Edward Russell deliberately shot down, without previous warning, a fellow human being named W. A. Williams. The murdered man lived only 20 minutes. The circumstances attending this terrible crime are as follows:

A Paris correspondent says a Persian woman, whether walking on the sidewalk, crossing the street, getting into a carriage or out of one, descending a flight of stairs, fleeing before some remorseless Juggernaut of an omnibus, rarely exposes her legs to the gaze of by-standers or passers-by. She, in fact, rarely exposes as much as her ankles. And yet her movements are rapid and her dress short.

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## The Speech of Mr. Dawes.

The denunciation of the extravagance and corruption of the republican party in the first year of its power by Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, in congress, has been so frequently published that it is familiar to everybody. Mr. Dawes, in the house, and Mr. Hale in the senate, for several years after the commencement of the war, were not afraid to expose the corruptions of their party, and to demand investigation and reform. Their efforts, however, were productive of no good, because congress was then, as it is now, managed by political rings, and gangs of plunders were in all of the executive offices.

Mr. Dawes has again earned the gratitude of the country by his invasions on the estimates for the next fiscal year. In his speech in the house, on Tuesday, he stated facts which ought to receive the earnest attention of the country. As a leader in the ruling party, whose integrity and ability have won for him an enviable reputation, his testimony against that party, on a question of such great importance as the yearly appropriations, will be received without怀疑. Indeed, the facts stated by him in his speech are of a character which cannot be disputed.

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Don't Want to Economise.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"Some of the Pennsylvanians are

greatly incensed at Dawes because

of his speech on Tuesday, which

was extremely unfair to the

republican party.

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